

Of most importance is diagnosis. Caution—never use sound in office unless ready to operate.

I. Neuralgic-et-Neurasthenia, neurotic parents. Rheumatism of uterus. Late menstruation. The ovaries enlarge three times its usual size at menstruation.

Symptoms: Cramps, shooting, excruciating pains about time of menstruation; second or third day of menses they lessen. If rheumatism, give the Salicylates or guvacol. If chlorosis, build them up. If neuralgic, give sedation. Salin purgative to move bowels. No operation for this trouble.

II. Subinvolution; result of abortion. When you order a douche have patient use at least one gallon of the solution.

III. Antiflexion, retroflexion. Pressure by over-distended bladder. Constipation.

Symptoms: Pain as in labor, always an endometritis.

Treatment: Dilate and straighten uterus and use a stem.

IV. Encysted ovary, no cure except removal. Etiology, usually gonorrhea.

V. Etiology unknown; symptoms, membrane comes away. Patient can never get pregnant. The laity think the menstruation of these unfortunates are abortions. The doctor should protect these patients.

Dr. Anderson was given a hearty vote of thanks by the Society after which the Petaluma boys banqueted us at the hotel. Some of our wives attended banquet.

The following resolution was passed by the Society:

That we ask the Governor to appoint as delegates any who may contemplate going to the International Congress on Tuberculosis, Washington, D. C., Sept. 21st to Oct. 12th, from our Society.

The Governor, his excellency, James N. Gillett, has appointed Dr. J. W. Jesse, who is past President of our Society and health officer of Santa Rosa, a delegate to said Congress.

We are indeed glad to announce that our Society has among its members the progressive, wide awake and never failing ones. That is good reason why every doctor should belong to some County Society.

G. W. MALLORY, Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS

Light and X-Ray Treatment of Skin Diseases. By Malcolm Morris, F. R. C. S. Ed., Dermatologist to King Edward the Seventh's Hospital for Officers, Surgeon to the Skin Department of the Seamen's Hospital, etc., and S. Ernest Dore, M. D., Cantab., Assistant in the Skin Department of the Middlesex Hospital. W. T. Keener & Co., Chicago, 1907.

This little book contains a summary of the methods of application and results of Finsen's light treatment, X-rays and other therapeutic agencies which have been introduced in the dermatological practice within the last ten or twelve years. Conclusions of the authors are based largely on personal experience, and the aim has been not to give records of "cures," but to set forth, in their light, the facts which they have observed, and to help the reader to form an accurate estimate of the value of the several methods described. The larger portion of the work is devoted to a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the light treatment, originated by Niels Finsen, more particularly with reference to its application to the treatment of lupus. There has undoubtedly been a good deal of exaggeration by many authors as to the curative ef-

fects of the light treatment. This has necessarily frequently resulted in much harm, and particularly to disappointment on the part of sufferers. The position of the writers with regard to this matter is well stated in the following quotation: "Speaking as one who during more than twenty-five years has tried all methods having the sanction of professional authority or appearing to rest on a scientific basis, I can say that the light treatment has, in my hands, produced results on the whole superior to those which I have obtained by any other. Not a few cases are, however, met with in practice in which it can not be applied, and even when it can be applied it often fails to effect a thorough cure. Even when the disease is to all appearance healed, the cure is not often lasting. I think it right to state the conclusions to which our experience had led Dr. Dore and myself, all the more plainly because the natural tendency to exaggerate the curative virtues of a new remedy has in some quarters led to the expression of what seems to me an unduly optimistic opinion of the efficacy of Finsen's method."

The use of the X-rays is also fully described, and the restrictions from the therapeutic standpoint are well emphasized. This is probably one of the most clearly written and reliable monographs published at the present time. A. J. L.

The International Medical Annual. A Year Book of Treatment and Practitioner's Index. E. B. Treat & Company, N. Y., 1908.

This is the twenty-sixth volume of Medical Annual. In it is to be found an excellent summary of the year's progress in practical medicine, more particularly from the therapeutic standpoint. From a perusal of the section on Serum-Therapy, it may be seen that interesting and useful advances have been made in this department; here we find references to the autoserum, described by Gilbert in the treatment of pleurisy, and favorably commented upon by Jona; an account of the various anti-dysenteric sera used by Ckschivan and Stepansky, Vaillard and Dopfer, and of the new polyvalent serum of Coyne. The preparation and use of Behring's Tulase is also discussed, as is also the experience of Eber and Heymans' with Behring's procedure. Accounts of other forms of tuberculin employed by Bernanek and Denys and Mar-morek may also be found. The chapter on "Opsonins and Vaccines" contains an excellent, although brief, discussion of the technic employed for the determination of the opsonic index.

Two other excellent chapters, one devoted to the value of fecal examinations in chronic diseases, the other to treatment by passive hyperemia, are suggestive. The year's progress in radio-electro therapy is well summarized in a special chapter. Among a host of other subjects discussed, we single those on the treatment of diseases of the blood vessels, especially aneurism by surgical methods, the direct examination of the larynx, trachea, bronchi and esophagus, the treatment of spinal meningitis by Flexner's serum and the determination by exudates and transudates of the pressure in the sub-arachnoid space. Part 3, the concluding portion of the volume, contains a brief review of the more important advances made in the sanitary sciences during the past year. A. J. L.

Applied Physiology. A Manual Showing Functions of the Various Organs in Disease. By Frederick A. Rhodes, M. M., Professor of Physiology and Embryology, Medical and Dental Departments of the Western University of Pennsylvania. Medical Press, Pittsburg, Pa., 1907.

This small volume of about 200 pages is primarily intended for students, who will find it to contain, in tabulated form, an exposition of the most impor-

tant and frequent symptoms of diseases. It is based on our knowledge of pathological physiology, and here and there important physiological laws of value from the practitioner's standpoint have been emphasized. The reading of this book will, no doubt, contribute to sounder knowledge of the student of elementary medicine.

A. J. L.

Frederick Baumann, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Reliance Medical College and Instructor in Dermatology and Venereal Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. D. Appleton & Company, New York and London, 1908.

This excellent, small volume on the diagnosis and treatment of gonorrheal affections of the lower genito-urinary tract reminds the reviewer of the small monogram on special topics published in Europe. Largely based on the writings of Oberlaender and Kollmann, the author has well succeeded in presenting a concise, scientific account of the pathology, diagnosis and treatment of the common forms of gonorrhea. Very properly, emphasis has been laid on the importance of an accurate diagnosis; and urethroscopy is clearly and interestingly described. The section on the instruments used in the treatment of gonorrheal infiltration is sound and illuminating. Almost one-half of the book is devoted to the treatment of these affections, and from our review of this portion we find that the accounts are in accord with the practice of the best authors on the subject to-day. The vaccine therapy of gonorrhea is, of course, merely touched upon experience at the present time being too limited to form any definite conclusions.

A. J. L.

The Commoner Diseases of the Eye. For Students of Medicine. By Casey A. Wood, M. D., C. M., D. C. L., Professor of Ophthalmology, Northwestern University, St. Luke's Hospital and Wesley Hospital, Chicago, etc., and Thomas A. Woodruff, M. D., C. M., L. R. C. P. (London), Ophthalmic Surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital and St. Anthony de Padua Hospital, Chicago, etc. Third Edition, W. T. Keener & Co., Chicago, 1907.

The former editions of this book have been so favorably commented upon in the past that the task of the present reviewer merely consists in a reiteration of the excellence of the present volume. In this new edition, the third one, several new chapters, fully illustrated, have been added on the physiology, histology and gross anatomy of the orbit and its contents. Other changes have been made in the text to enhance the value of the work to the general practitioner. The importance of the nasal and neighboring cavity affections in the diseases of the eye is fully recognized, as shown by the excellent chapter contributed by Dr. Frank Brawley.

In conclusion, we may say that we know of no better work of this kind published in the English language.

A. J. L.

Treatment of Internal Diseases. By Dr. Norbert Ortner, of the University of Vienna. Edited by Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, M. D., Visiting Physician to the New York City Hospital, to the French Hospital, and to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, Instructor in Medicine, Columbia University. Translated from the fourth German edition by Frederic H. Bartlett, M. D.

There are so many books on treatment that the appearance of a new one is apt to pass more or less unnoticed. Ortner's work is, however, certain to become as popular in this country as it is in Germany and Austria (with both students and practitioners). Ortner has done more than compile a list of the various drugs used in any given disease; he has done more than publish a list of his favorite prescriptions, as would appear at first glance. His

therapy is rational; he gives reasons for selecting his drugs, and sharply defines the indications for each. But the features which distinguish his book from many of those now in use are the paragraphs devoted to the mechanical hydrotherapeutic, climatic and dietetic methods of value in the various diseases discussed. And these are just the points too often neglected by the average practitioner, who usually fails to enlighten his patients on these most important matters, which can often be of more real value than the drugs he is prescribing. Ortner has kept his work up to date, which is quite a feat considering the great advances made in pharmacology within recent years.

Potter, in editing the English edition, calls attention to the profusion of prescriptions in the book, but is not at all backward in adding a few more, and throughout the text numerous brackets are placed, where he encloses his views. They make the reading matter rather difficult, and in most instances have not at all enhanced the value of the book. An exception to this is the chapter on the use of the so-called salt-free diet in nephritis, which will be instructive to those who have not followed the recent work of the French school along these lines.

R. B.

Bradycardia and Tachycardia, With Complete English Abstracts and Foreign Bibliography. Part II. In a Series of Monographs on the Symptomatology and Diagnosis of Disorders of Respiration and Circulation. By Professor Edmund Von Neusser, Professor of the Second Medical Clinic, Vienna; Associate Editor of Nothnagel's Practice of Medicine. Authorized English Translation by Andrew MacFarlane, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Physical Diagnosis, Albany Medical College, etc. E. B. Treat & Co., New York, 1908.

Professor Neusser is one of the world's foremost clinicians, but it is in diagnosis that he particularly excels. In demonstrating a case, he usually takes up each symptom in turn, discussing the various possible causes of each one and working up a differential diagnosis on this groundwork. Then only does he approach the physical examination of the patient. What a contrast with the methods one is accustomed to see employed by our recently graduated physicians, who evidently reflect the modern scientific trends in teaching. With them a careful physical examination, coupled with exhaustive laboratory investigations, seems to suffice. But it is only by training men to pay careful attention to subjective, as well as objective details, that Neusser has built up a school of diagnosticians.

In the little book of 150 pages, but with the above imposing title, he has given us the various causes of increase and decrease of the cardiac action, a knowledge of which is absolutely essential to every physician. A simple enumeration of etiological factors would be rather tiresome reading, but here again Neusser has allowed his pen to run on just as if he were lecturing, and case histories are briefly outlined to illustrate his points, with the result that we soon realize how often we have been neglecting a very valuable diagnostic and prognostic sign in the simple, as well as in the severer, diseases we daily encounter.

R. B.

PUBLIC HEALTH EXHIBIT.

Our members will long remember the fine exhibit of the Pure Food Commission at the Coronado meeting. At that session the Commission was made permanent, and its title changed to the Public Health Committee. The exhibit compiled by the Committee was sent to Sacramento, where it attracted a good deal of attention—as well it should—for it was a splendid and illuminating piece of work.